

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST,
The following Valuable Medicines
Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.
PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine, ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues in curing weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermissional fevers and agues; long asthmatic fevers, enteritis, &c. They are also a very pleasant remedy for common ills, and where they are known, they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Colic, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment. A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 40 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and others which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their medicinal worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, pleurisy, diarrhoeas, dropstyes, &c. and a liberal dose of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste. For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbustic gums and teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in silver boxes with paper directions. Price 20 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powder. A medicine which for efficacy and safety in intestine stands unrivaled. The most esteemed proofs and respectable authorities of its distinguishing virtues, and surprising effects, in the most alarming cases of worms, may be seen in the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, all diseases of the lungs. Its merits rendered well known. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Cooley's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50 cents a box.

Wakley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 cents a box.

particular directions accompanying each valuable medicine.

He has likewise for Sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira wine; black bottles in hogheads; ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or to particular customers on a short time.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the month.

ch 27.

PRINTED DAILY, BY S N O W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1805.

[No. 1336.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

RUM

50 hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes, in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Chocolate, White and brown Soap and Candy, in bls. Candies, in kegs, boxes and jars, in kegs and trails,

Dow's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. — Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymers, Drills, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Flannel, Blaflacks, blue Friezes,

Linenclothes, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,

Cambrics and Calicos,

Linens, Silex do.

Leinburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslim Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table-Clothes,

Handkerchiefs,

Thread, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

20 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

20 bales German Ticklerburgh

1 case Britanniæ,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate sale.

Three hds. old Grenda Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Skulls.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON

Received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy,

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto.

3 pipes per gallon Feuerfeire Wine,

12 half pipes do. do.

25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen ch.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese,

20 hogheads Black Quartz Bottles.

ALSO,

20 hogheads Virginia TOBACCO now in store.

May 31.

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Washington and Duke Streets, will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book-store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A POLOLOGY,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSON OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunaway, Richard

St. Nevin, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 21.

A few Copies of the American

Advertiser, for sale by Robert Gray, in

22 Street.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Schooner ALBERT, from Boston, and for Sale,

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

50 tons Plaster Paris

50 barrels New England Rum

5 hogheads ditto do.

50 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef

50 do. Pork

6 pipes Holland's Gin

4 do. Cognac Brandy

100 Reams Wrapping Paper

Also,

A general assortment of Shoes.

June 1.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

A CONVENIENT and very plea-

santly situated dwelling house on Fairfax

street, accommodated with a large garden.—

For terms apply to JOHN LLOYD.

June 19.

HENRY K. MAY

Has for Sale,

20,000 lbs. superior quality Green Coffee

3 pipes Port

3 butts Cape Madeira

4 half pipes Catalonia

A few quarter casks Sherry &

40 casks Claret

8 chests Hyson

6 do. Young Hyson

100 kegs Smyrna Raisins

100 boxes Brown Soap.

June 15.

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and

meat Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime

Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of ex-

cellent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24.

The subscribers have just received, by

the Postman, from New York,

30 barrels prime Beef,

20 do. Pork.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Worship-

ful Court of Fairfax county, made at

March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer

for sale, on the 3d day of August next, at

the house of William Jacobs, in said county,

our likely Virginia born slaves for sale; belong-

ing to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased;

for the purpose of making a division amongst the

heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun.

RICHARD SIMPSON,

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

June 16.

mandeville & Jameffson

now Lading, and offer for Sale,

10 puncheons high proof Jamaica

Rum.

10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses.

8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars.

English F. and FF Gunpowder.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.

Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

LONDON, May 5.

SCAPE of the TOULON FLEET.
The town is now distracted by such a multiplicity of important events, that something even of the public asperity against lord Melville had subsided, and a higher degree of fear and interest abroad eclipses the operation of private feeling and prosecution at home. In a word, as all things are of relative importance, and the first concern of a people is to be secure from a foreign foe, the zeal and animosity against the delinquents of the tenth report have, in a good measure been diverted into another channel, and turned with no common violence against that part of our administration which superintends the naval department. The clamor indeed is general, but the complaint is almost wholly without reason.

It now appears that the French have taken the war into their own hands; that we have all along been dreaming of our maritime super-eminence, and that the system of blockade upon which we relied so much, has proved in its event, destructive and ineffectual; ruinous to our vessels exposed to the casualties and violence of the weather, and unequal to the confinement of the enemy.

The French fleet has not only escaped from Toulon, but is employed in beating round the whole circuit of the Mediterranean coast, to the relief of the blockaded enemy; they are enabled to raise the siege at every port and our force is not strong enough to oppose their entrance.

It is credited from general report that the Toulon fleet upon its escape immediately sailed to Cadiz, where sir John Orde who was stationed, at the mouth of the harbor, was not in sufficient power to engage them. At this point however evidence fails us; it is known that the French fleet almost immediately left Cadiz; whether accompanied by the Spanish fleet or not, is the subject of doubt.

Some who are very bold in their conjecture, believe that the Spanish admiral was compelled to sail, though his ships were unmanned, and his preparations almost deficient; and that the combined fleet had proceeded straight forward to release about 7 sail of the line in the port of Ferrol; thus making a general circle of deliverance and Oyer, Terminer round the coast, and enabling themselves, by these means to enjoy a superiority in the Mediterranean.

May 10.

The Glory, of 98 guns, is hourly expected at Spithead, with Admiral sir John Orde on board. Orders have been sent to him to repair thither, and to strike his flag.

The growlers complain that sir John Orde did not attack the Toulon fleet, notwithstanding its great superiority of force; but they forgot that six line of battle ships were ready to put to sea from Cadiz, to increase the fearful odds against his little squadron.

Some think that it would have been advisable for sir John Orde to have effected an immediate junction with our fleet off Ferrol, and gone in close pursuit of the enemy, when they could have had but a day or two start of him, even at the risk of letting out the ships there, which, having no troops, and not forming part of any expedition, could have done less injury. But we doubt whether sir John Orde could have had authority for such a proceeding.

A private letter, of the 2nd, from the Hague, says,

"In Italy there are now 100,000 Frenchmen in arms, partly to prevent the remote possibility of hostile attempts, and partly to give weight, if necessary, to the plan for the extension of the new frontiers of that kingdom. As early as the fifteenth of February, secret orders were given, under certain circumstances, to act offensively on the Adige. Prince Joseph still persists in his refusal to accept the crown of Italy."

It is now Bonaparte's intention to cede it, at some future period, to Eugene Beauharnois, and, by this stipulation, to give a proof of his concession and moderation at a general peace. The president cost the Milanese twenty millions of livres; the king must prove much more expensive."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz.

"CADIZ, 12th April, 1805.

"I wrote you last post (the 9th instant,) all the news which occurred till ten o'clock at night, respecting the Tonion Squadron. That night, and the following morning, the Spanish fleet of five line of battle ships and a frigate joined them. The St. Rafael, another Spanish line of battle ship a (90,) ran aground, it is strongly presumed by design of the commander, Montes. The wind being moderate, and the sea calm, no hurt happened, but Montes appeared little inclined to

follow, when the officers from the general of this navy department, as well as from admiral Alava, obliged him to sail about twenty four hours after the others; so that yesterday, 6 o'clock in the morning, he was out of sight, and her junction with the fleet is of course supposed. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning an English brig of war was in sight, but disappeared in the afternoon, and since then we have seen nothing else.

"It must be confessed, that the French do not appear to be so great bunglers in navy affairs as they were during the revolution: all the ships appeared to be in the best state; they came from Cartagena in thirty hours, and in the morning of the day before yesterday, were seen in full sail, and in great order, keeping their line with much exactness."

A deputation of West India merchants waited upon Mr. Pitt, within these few days, requesting of him information respecting the probable safety of our possessions in the West Indies. Mr. Pitt regretted that he was not at liberty to say precisely what had been done; but he assured them such measures had been adopted as would not only render the islands secure, but afford every possible protection to the trade.

May 11.

Major Gwynn arrived yesterday at lord Camden's office, with dispatches from the leeward islands, containing the particulars of the recent operations of the enemy's squadron in that quarter. They also confirm our former statement of the safe arrival of the Cork fleet, under convoy of the Prophete, with 3000 troops on board, 1000 of whom were landed at Barbadoes, and the remainder distributed among the other islands which are now considered to be in a very respectable state of defence. Advices were at the same time received at the admiralty, the nature of which has not yet publicly transpired; but we understand that admiral Cochrane has reached his destination, and that the date of the last accounts he had sailed in pursuit of the enemy's squadron, from which he was then distant only a few hours sail. Accounts of a most satisfactory description may therefore be very shortly expected from that quarter.

On Monday the 30th of April one of the deepest falls of snow ever remembered at this time of the year fell in the vicinity of Sheffield.

MONTEGO BAY, (Jam.) May 25.
Extract of a letter from Green Island, of the 23d inst.

"Yesterday afternoon intelligence was received of a privateer being to windward of this port. Lieut. Prior, with 30 men, of his majesty's brig Papillon, being fortunately here in a sloop belonging to Mr. Hill of Westmoreland, & having a 5 pounder on board, was enabled with the assistance of the shrimping in this bay, to get out in a snort time. Off David's Cove, a schooner was observed that looked very suspicious, upon which Mr. Prior hoisted American colours, to decoy her down; but seeing the sloop so near in shore, they did not think proper to bear down until seven o'clock, when, finding the sloop was steering a direct course for the west end of Cuba, they came down with sweeps: the sloop's men were ordered below, and to be ready with their arms when called. At a quarter past 8 she was within hail, fired three muskets, and asked what vessel it was: being answered the American sloop Betsey, from Green Island bound to Charleston, with a load of rum, they desired a boat to be sent on board; but being told it was left at the port they sailed from, the privateer ordered the sloop to lower the different sails, down, naming one after the other, which was complied with; they then sent the boat with six armed men, to examine the sloop; but on coming alongside & demanding a prize, they immediately fired two pistols as a signal to the schooner which instantly discharged a gun and a volley of musketry. The action then began between the two vessels, and lasted an hour. A man from the privateer swam to the sloop, who informed that there were ten men killed and drowned. The captain, who was one of the former, and the second captain one of the latter. The privateer's men, expecting the vessel would sink, struck their colours, but, being dark, it was not observed by the sloop. At last they began to pull with some of their sweeps, it being quite calm, but the sloop soon lost sight of them. In all probability the schooner went down. The sloop had two men wounded."

NEW YORK, July 2.

Captain La Chapelle, of the schooner Fanny, who arrived this evening from Bordeaux, informs that on the 11th of May, two ships of the line, filled with troops, sailed from Rochefort. Their destination was unknown at Bordeaux.

Before the Fanny left Bordeaux, there had been a general illumination throughout France, in consequence of the coronation of Bonaparte as king of Italy. Gaiety and liveliness were the order of the day. No noise or rumor of war was heard in the interior, while every thing indicated prosperity, happiness and peace.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Thursday being the anniversary of our national Independence, a number of respectable young men convened at the Washington Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous repast, the management of which reflects great honor on the taste of Mr. Mott. After the cloth was removed the following Toasts were drank, and the utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed during the whole day:—

1. The day we celebrate: May each succeeding anniversary add lustre to its glory.

2. The memory of our beloved Washington: May his virtues, magnanimity, courage and zeal be deeply implanted in the hearts of his countrymen.

3. The memory of those departed heroes who fought and fell in the defence of our rights and liberties.

4. The President of the United States: May he be governed in performing the functions of his office by a love of virtue, equity and justice.

5. The Vice-President: May he execute the duties of his office with assiduity and attention.

6. The Secretary of State: His splendid talents and innumerable virtues.

7. The memory of Alexander Hamilton: May his illustrious deeds and actions never be obliterated from the memory of the American nation.

8. Our navy in the Mediterranean: May the courage, prowess, and the exertions of its officers, be sufficiently energetic to release the American captives from Tripolitan slavery and restore to them peace and tranquility.

9. The American Flag: May its stripes lash its enemies, and its stars illuminate the world.

10. The people of the United States: May they prosper, live in peace and happiness, and always be able to protect their commerce.

11. The state of Virginia: May the hospitality of its inhabitants never be subverted.

12. The Commerce of Alexandria: May it flourish, and the opulence of its inhabitants increase.

13. The Louisiana Territory: The fertility of its lands and its inestimable qualities.

14. The economy and industry of our eastern states.

15. The Liberty of the Press without licentiousness.

16. All that Love can give and Sensibility enjoy.

17. The American Fair, may Virtue possess their Hearts and Felicity their habitations.

VOLUNTEER.

The patriotic defender of his country's rights—John Randolph, of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Bermuda, to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, received by the sloop Governor Gore, arrived at New York on Monday dated

Bermuda, June 16th.

"The Manhattan is waiting for a change of wind, to haul from her present situation in the harbor of St. George's into Murray's anchorage, when she can proceed to sea without any difficulty, as the men to navigate her, who are daily expected from New York, shall arrive. On the 18th inst. captain Beresford of the Cambrian frigate went on board and took away, or rather impressed the boatswain, alledging as a reason for his conduct, that he had understood he was an English subject, but said that on his arrival at New York, for which place he should sail immediately, he would give him an opportunity to prove his citizenship, and would restore him if he was satisfied he was an American. The boatswain, whose name is Peter Anderson,—had a protection which captain B. refused to look at, and he has a father & mother, wife and family, residing in some part of N. York.

"The schooner Baltimore which was captured 8th March last by the Cambrian, on her passage from St. Domingo to Baltimore, arrived there on the 20th following; but owing to the unaccountable delay in the vice-admiralty court, and the indecision of the judge (Dr. Terrett) her trial did not come on till the 17th May; and the decree, by which she was restored, was not given in till the 3d inst. A similar loss of time was suffered before the Manhattan and cargo were tried; and likewise with the brig Nancy, which was detained on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Norfolk, on the 13th March, arrived here

the 23d, and was tried the 1st inst. when no farther proof has been required by the judge; but she is restored to the claimant, on bail, and will sail for Norfolk in four or five days.

Arrived last evening, the Spanish privateer schr. Mary, Anthony Lobo, mounting 8 guns, taken on her passage from Sandy Hook to Porto Rico, by the boats of the Cambrian frigate and Drury sloop of war, by boarding in a calm, in which three men belonging to the Cambria

small piquet was placed at some distance from the camp, with the view of watching the movements of the Prussian troops. The Spaniards were supplied for 24 hours. The enemy however expected from a different quarter, which entirely drove them off. The commander all thoughts of his safety, and caused enquires to be made in the army, if any one had seen or heard of the messenger. The answers were all in the negative, where they had been stationed, and where they had been found. The army, thinking of moving, on being asked where their provisions failed, they had no orders.

The Russians regard as their concerns, the conquest of that part of the Empire which lays conveniently to the north. Ten years have given to the Russian government of Persia from the time of the capture of Pallas. The tribute has been profitable. The tribute especially in specie sent out of the ports for the fisheries; the imports and exports are not furnished from the sea. The temperate southern climate reported from Persia, may be reckoned as a great advantage in their expansion. The tribute is the most considerable. From Africa annually thousand pood, at 300 rubles a pood, was formerly a good article, but in Multan, it had been reduced to 1500 rubles. Sugar is exported from 15 to 20,000, and 40,000 rubles. It is then shipped to Persia and thence to Africa. The ports in cloths may amount to 15,000 rubles. The balance thereof, to trade with Persia, is worthy of investigation in commercial intercourse could be profitable, at least detrimental to the Empire, and in my opinion means of affecting that desirable [S] [8]

PROVINCE of Utrecht.
The following remonstrance of the inhabitants of the province against the new constitution contains an ingenious argument in test against the inquisitorial government by the King of Prussia.

[Phil. True Amer.]

"All the undersigned citizens of Utrecht, to the present members of the state directory, republic.

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"A new plan of a constitutional government proposed to the Batavian assembly, in order to its being subjected to their assent or rejection, is not in our power to make any alterations in the said plan, the same being the result of our dissent at the time we take into view the English accounts, he will arrive in good time to be ordered to the West Indies; or less time we cannot find that any fleet of consequence can leave England or those seas, to follow the combined fleet before the 20th of May, and may arrive about 1st of June.

(Virg. Gaz.)

The following extraordinary circumstance we learn from Husum, of the 30th ult. lately occurred at Tonningen:

The master of an English vessel lying there, was ordered by the captain of the guard ship to slack his cable, which he did till he could slack no more; he was then ordered to cut which he refused to do, saying he would, or could not if the king himself was there. In consequence of this reply the Danish captain sent a party of men on board the English vessel, who brought the master on board the Danish ship, and he was there flogged severely by order of their captain. The Dane in vindication of his conduct says, the master of the English vessel damned the king of Denmark; this charge however has been refuted by a number of witnesses who were present when the altercation took place. A petition, praying for redress, signed by about 50 English masters of vessels, has been sent to our ambassador at Copenhagen. (London paper.)

Russian Discipline.—No army in Europe equals the Russian, in the resemblance it bears to a machine moved by the word of command. An amusing instance of this is given in a French work which was published some time ago, occurred when the Empress Elizabeth was carrying war against the King of Prussia. The King being then on the frontiers of Germany, a

when no farther proof has been required by the judge; but she is restored to claimant, on bail, and will sail for Norfolk in four or five days.

Arrived last evening, the Spanish privateer schr. Mary, Anthony Lobo, mounting 8 guns, taken on her passage from Sandy Hook to Porto Rico, by sloop of the Cambrian frigate and Dragoon, which three men belonging to the Cambrian were killed.

This privateer captured on the 5th in the ship Hunter, captain —, on her passage from Norfolk to Malta, laden with naval stores for the American squadron in the Mediterranean; and on the 8th in the ship Charles Carter, Tompkins, bound from Wilmington to Falmouth (Eng.), both of which were recaptured off this island on the 8th inst. by two British letters of marque.

Two of the sailors belonging to the above mentioned ships, told me (before what I have related) that the privateer had two puncheons of rum and a large hog on board, which had been plundered from American vessels near Sandy-hook, but did not know to what port the letters of marque had ordered their prizes."

We yesterday mentioned that captain Thackara had spoken a ship from Malacca for Boston, the captain of which said he had passed Gibraltar with lord Nelson's fleet, and that they were bound for Brest. By the last Boston papers, we find that the ship, commanded by captain Hall, is arrived at Boston, and reports, that he passed Gibraltar in company with lord Nelson's fleet on the 6th of May, and that he kept company and parted with them on the 13th off Cape St. Vincent. As lord Nelson came out of the Mediterranean on the 5th, and stood 7 days to the northward as far as Cape St. Vincent, it is highly probable he was on a wrong scent, supposing that the combined fleet were gone for Brest, followed them there, missing them, will probably go on to England. And if we take into view the English accounts, he will arrive in good time to be ordered to the West Indies; or in such of the blockading squadrons of ships as may be ordered to the West Indies; where we cannot find that any fleet of consequence can leave England or those seas before the 1st of June.

[Salem Register.]

small picket was placed at some distance from the camp, with the view of watching the movements of the Prussian troops. The soldiers employed in this service were supplied with provisions for 24 hours. The enemy however came on unEXPECTEDLY from a different quarter, and a battle ensued, which entirely drove from the mind of the commander all thoughts of his picket. Some days after, however, he recollects the circumstances, and caused enquiries to be made through the army, if any one had seen or heard of it. The answers were all in the negative, upon which a messenger was dispatched to the place where they had been stationed. There accordingly they were found, fixed to the spot, and reduced to the last extremity of hunger, but never thinking of moving. On being asked why, when their provisions failed, they had not returned to the camp? They were astonished at the question. They had no orders.

The Russians regard as their most interesting concern, the conquest of that part of the Persian Empire which lays conveniently for their trade. Ten years have given to the Russians the correct view of the trade of Persia from the able investigation of Pallas. The Persian trade had not been profitable. The tribute for the raw silk, especially in species flat out of the country, the rents for the fisheries; the importation of raw and spun cotton and madder, and the galls which are not furnished from the few oak forests in their temperate southern climates. To these he adds that the manufactured goods, annually imported from Persia, may be reckoned at 100,000 rubles. Pallas then observes that the Russians made slow advances in their exports. That Cossack was the most considerable and most lucrative. From Africa annually are exported a thousand poods, at 300 rubles a pood. Indigo was formerly a good article, but since some conquests in Muscovy, it had been brought from Lazaria to Petropavlovsk and thence to Africa. The exports in cloths may amount to 150,000 rubles, velvet from 15 to 20,000, and other articles to 40,000 rubles. Sugar is exported to the value of 15,000 rubles. He then observes, "As the balance thereof, to trade with Persia is against us, it is worthy of investigation in what manner our commercial intercourse could be rendered, if not profitable, at least detrimental to the interest of the Empire, and in my opinion, we possess the means of affecting that desirable purpose."

[Salem Register.]

PROVINCE OF Utrecht.
The following remonstrance of the inhabitants of the province of Utrecht against the new constitution of Holland contains an ingenious and spirited protest against the inquisition of that form of government by the hands of a foreign nation.]

"All the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of Utrecht, to the president and members of the state directory of the Batavian republic,

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"A new plan of a constitution being agreed to by this assembly, without delay, to their assent or rejection, and as we have it not in our power to make known the reasons of our dissent at the time of voting, we take the liberty to inform you, that after minute investigation and mature consideration of the said plan, the same appeared to us, far from amending the present constitution; to be on the contrary, liable to produce much greater evil, which sooner or later, must necessarily proceed therefrom to the nation; and we therefore feel no difficulty in stating that the plan, according to our view of it, is at variance with the interest of the people of Batavia, and republican liberty, for which their ancestors have sacrificed so much blood and treasure. It appears from the contents of this plan, that

I. "The possessions and property of the inhabitants are left at the mercy of the most arbitrary dispositions of the political power, the experience whereof has proved of great injury to so many eminent inhabitants from the year 1795, down to the present time, without obtaining any redress, notwithstanding their just complaints have been presented against these abuses; which is the cause of so much dissatisfaction at this time.

II. "That, by the said plan, justice, and the course of the law, that palladium and sacred support of liberty, which was still left free by the present constitution, and which ought always to remain free to all the inhabitants in all cases, is impeded, and can be suborned in the most arbitrary manner which cannot be limited by any constitution since it is the incontrovertible right of every member of this society.

III. "That the supreme power is placed above every law, and a most unlimited, despotic authority, is committed to one person, as it were, under the old title of pensionary of the council, a power much greater and more extensive than ever belonged to the ancient courts of Holland, and to the late Stadholders, nay, which even exceeds that of a constitutional king,

there being abandoned to him without the least limitation first.

"The whole supreme administration of the national pecuniary means, to dispose of them according to his pleasure.

2. "The free disposal of the whole military force of the country, as well by sea as land.

3. "The arbitrary nomination of all high functionaries, and the free appointment of the administration of the place where the government resides, to the prejudice of the right of its inhabitants to the free election of their own magistrates.

4. "The exclusive right of alone making propositions in the assembly of their high mightinesses, and the limitation of the power of that assembly, which cannot deliberate on any other subjects but such as are proposed to it by him; thus when he is silent, all are silent, and a deadly lethargy ensues.

5. "That he is made accountable to no man, but only to the supreme being, who is contemplated with far too much looseness and liberty; for there being no ruling or distinguished religion established, surely a wide door is open for every body's conscience, upon which the people of Batavia must entirely depend, and embark all their concerns.

"A power, therefore, of which one of the members of the legislative assembly has justly observed, that if the person who possesses it be a Cato, managing the republic wisely and honestly, the commonwealth may possibly be happy for the time being; but on the contrary, if he be a Caesar, it must stoop under his controul.

"And is it now eligible and prudent for the inhabitants of this country to adopt a plan of a constitution of that nature upon an uncertainty, and for the nation to be hazarded upon the chance whether a Cato or a Caesar shall be at any time placed at its head? With great reason did the aforesaid member exhort the inhabitants of this country to watch diligently over this point, that they might not deliver themselves up indiscriminately to despotism and violence, and thus suffer themselves to be fettered with bonds of slavery.

"These are the reasons, citizens, why we, as well for us as our posterity, are neither willing nor able to resolve upon the acceptance of a constitution, by which, under the specious forms of old names or sides, the most arbitrary government may be introduced.

"Far be it, nevertheless, that by this rejection of the proposed plan, we should be understood to approve of the existing constitution in the whole, and that we should not be considered as disposed to agree with you in any wise improvement of a more concentrated administration; no, the contrary is the fact! for if we are to speak out what we think, and what our hearts dictate, we have experienced none but unfortunate years since the revolution of 1795; and the sounding words of equality, liberty, and fraternity, of Batavian liberty, of unity and indivisibility, of a pretended patriotism, and of a far-famed and loud cry of love of our country have produced none but the bitterest fruits to the principal part of the nation, to those who have not enriched themselves by the treasures levied at so dear a rate.

"We long therefore for a change, but at the same time for an improvement; and nothing will be more agreeable to us, than to speak confidently in the name of the whole nation, than, after being so long tossed to and fro, to see for once, a good plan of a constitution offered, resting solely on the basis of rights, of equity, and of sound politics, by which liberty and divine worship should be maintained, every individual protected in the possession of his lawful property, justice exercised without impediment, so that even the meanest inhabitant may obtain his due right, and by which the supreme power may not be placed above the law, and a sovereign and unlimited authority not entrusted to any single individual, whosoever he may be, and by whatever appellation he may be distinguished.

"And how greatly it is to be lamented, citizens, that in the present instance, an indiscriminate enthusiasm should have deviated so far from the union, and placed every think upon a vague foundation; and from the union, by which our republic, under the blessing of God, had risen to the highest summit of felicity; from the union, by which every man's real liberty was provided for, and divine worship duly maintained, without tyranny or compulsion of conscience; and all predominance of one province over the others was duly prevented; and by which, you yourselves have not obscurely hinted in your note, to the legislative body, the country has experienced such happiness during two centuries.

"And if this be true, as it is undoubtedly, the nation deserve any other plan of a constitution, than such a one as being purged from all

former defects, as much as is consistent with the present circumstances, shall be principally found, ed upon the union?

"It, however, the critical circumstances in which we are involved by a ruinous war, require for that period a concentrated administration, to give more energy to the decrees which are to be passed for the welfare of our country; well then, in that case, let us follow the steps of the ancient Romans, and appoint until the peace, or for a limited time, five years at the longest, a dictator, after the Roman manner; let us name even the intended person (Schimmelpenninck) to this preminence, and let all necessary power and authority be entrusted provisionally to him, without impairing the people's liberty and justice;

"but let us by no means deprive the nation thereof for ever, under a constitution, the consequence of which may be the most arbitrary oppression, under which we must suffer and endure violence, or be reduced to the disagreeable necessity (like so many other respectable families, which have already removed their residence to other countries) of quitting this our native soil, once so free; but to the introducing of this constitution, and of necessity, we can never give our assent, after so many sacrifices as we have made to liberty; we must, therefore in giving our suffrage, reject the proposed plan with the most decided negative.

Utrecht, April 4, 1805.

FURTHER ADVICES, From London Papers received at the office of the Phil. True American.

LONDON, May 5.

This week has been full of conjectures and fears in the mercantile world. The two principal objects of agitation have been the escape of the Toulon fleet, and the proceedings of the French squadron in the West-Indies.

Let us see whether the escape from Toulon cannot easily be vindicated, at least so far as relates to an accusation upon our government, and the noble admiral who commands on that station.

The French fleet had already made a motion of sailing up the Archipelago, and renewing the attack upon Egypt. This artifice had probably been refined, and deeply laid, some ships with dispatches, fabricated for the purpose of misleading the English into an opinion of an attempt upon Egypt had doubtless been thrown into the hands of lord Nelson; at the same time his lordship warrantably yielding to the deception, pushed off for the coast of Sicily, lying in wait for the approach of the enemy thro' those narrow straits which they could not pass unobserved.

The French seize the opportunity of the absence of the British admiral, and a strong Levant wind, which commonly blows at this season of the year, to sail down the Mediterranean; whilst the frigates of observation at the mouth of the harbor are prevented by the same wind which carries the enemy to their destination, from conveying the intelligence of their escape to lord Nelson, in sufficient time to overtake them or disconcert their projects.

Thus their escape is reasonably accounted for, nor can any want of vigilance on the part of his lordship and the government attach in these circumstances.

In respect to the West-Indies, it is ascertained that the enemy had continued their ravages upon the minor islands down to the latter end of March, and no British force had arrived in that quarter to oppose them: that all the shipping in St. Kitt's had been destroyed, and property captured to a considerable amount. This intelligence has naturally alarmed the merchants and the tardiness of admiral Cochrane is difficult to be accounted for. Not, indeed, that there is much apprehension of extensive injury from the present limited force of the enemy in that quarter: they can gain little but spoil, and that little must be refunded; but it is feared that a grand attack is meditated upon Jamaica; that such is the destination of the combined fleet now out; that a junction will be effected for this purpose with the Rochefort squadron in the West-Indies, which is merely an advanced guard to the main attack, and that, by a general co-operation, the French force will completely triumph in the West-Indies.

Admiral Cochrane, therefore, when he arrives, will probably be compelled, like Sir John Orde, to remit proceedings until he is reinforced. And whence is this reinforcement to come, and how will the enemy be employed in the mean time? Jamaica has no naval force, her military means of defence are considerable, though insufficient. Thus an attack would be very hazardous, and this important settlement would have little other dependence for her safety than a race against time.

A fleet to be dispatched from England would be long in fitting up and preparing, and the seat of our colonial empire might

be lost before it cleared harbour. Lord Nelson, therefore must be looked to for recalling victory and triumph to our arms at this crisis. If he comes up with the enemy, and effects a junction with Cochrane it will be sufficient, though sir John Orde is left behind; he will then be able to contend with them, and the result is not ambiguous. The apprehension is, least considerable mischief should be done before his arrival, and some of our important islands should be carried by a grand *équipage* amongst the number.

In the East Indies we have continued to triumph. Lord Lake has followed up his victory with decisive operations; the power of Holkar is now so reduced that he is not likely to make head again; and as an army once vanquished, and ill disciplined, particularly an oriental one, daily moulders away, there is every hope that the dangers of the Mahratta war have now subsided. We are sorry to add, that general Fraser died from his wound; an excellent officer is lost to the service.

We have nothing of continental news to offer this week. Our domestic intelligence chiefly consists of meetings to petition the king and parliament in respect to the discoveries of the tenth report; the meetings have everywhere been successful, and what is a great thing, temperate in their success.

The Catholic question is deferred to the 18th. Petitions are pouring in again.

MINOR THEATRE, (Spring Garden)

T H I S E V E N I N G ,
'SATURDAY, 6th Inst.)
By the Group of Artificial Comedians,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The celebrated Opera of
INKLE & YARICO :

ALSO,

The Rich and Comic Figures.

Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at eight.

Boxes 50 cents, Pitt 25 cents.

July 6.

N. B. The Theatre is completely finished.

THIS MOMENT RECEIVED, A quantity of Excellent PINE-APPLES.

N. B. This fruit is in delightful order for present use, and if applied for soon will be sold on moderate terms.

John A. Burford.

July 6.

d.

S U G A R S .

Seventy hds. and } Muscovado SUGAR,
Twenty-two lbs. }
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable terms by

John & Thos. Vowell.

WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in
Pipes,

Fourth proof Brandy,

Jamaica Rum,

Liverpool Fine Salt,

1000 bushels Indian Corn,

1200 do. black-eyed Peas, in good ship-
ping order,

July 6.

d.

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Brick-house
on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. George Slack's
—For terms apply to,

John C. Vowell.

July 6.

LAWRASON & FOWLE

Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert
B. Hall, master, from Boston.

3 bales best Beerboon Gurrabs

3 do. Sewing Twine

2 chests Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS,

5 do. Imperial

20 boxes best Spanish Segars

2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy

40 barrels N. E. Rum

5 hds. retailing Molasses

7 barrels Sperm Oil

a few boxes Sperm, Candlea

40 boxes brown Soap

And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6.

d.

For Sale—for Cash,

A LIKELY young NEGRO WOMAN,
with her Child. She is a good cook and
an excellent washer. Enquire of the

PRINTER.

July 6.

d.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805.

Polygraphic Painting.

THIS art, so long kept a secret and exclusively practised by the Polygraphic Society in London, is now in the possession of a Citizen of the United States lately arrived from Europe; who proposes to execute by his pencil, two hundred copies from an original Allegorical Painting in the Shakespeare Gallery, New-York, by permission of the Proprietor, being

A PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and JUSTICE. VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward he merits. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, characterized as an American, is seated in a penitive posture, lamenting her loss. To the left is PAINTING turned to HISTORY, for a subject worthy of her art, who is supposed to answer,

"There is none more worthy than Washington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered to the public.

To those who esteem his public services and his private worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furnished with different engravings on this subject, will, it is hoped, still find room for the present undertaking, when they consider, that it will be a PAINTING, and the design new, executed by a process, which renders it more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no glass—that while their prints contain, perhaps, a faint resemblance only, this work affords a correct likeness, with the addition of six beautiful allegorical figures.—The price also is reduced so as to leave, comparative merits, no object.

Subscriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on delivery, (which is little more than the price of an engraving of the same size) are received by Conrad & Co. Booksellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria; Rapin, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Washington; and generally by Booksellers throughout the Union; who will please to return their Subscription papers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the first of November next, when the work will be ready for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required on the most moderate terms.

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE PORTRAITS

Of Mr. and Mrs. Washington, On a smaller scale, 15 inches by 12; executed by the same process, and will be ready for delivery at the same time, on Subscriptions of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents each, including a Gilt Frame. It is a principal aim of this work, to produce the most correct likenesses of this amiable couple.

One of the Paintings is now to be seen at Mr. Gad's by a Hotel, for a few days, who will receive Subscriptions. As this copy is ordered to be sent to Richmond soon, another will be forwarded, if subscribers offer, to Robert Gray's, King street Alexandria, with whom subscribers may also enter their names.

The Artist pretences that the secret art of Polygraphic Painting is known only to himself in the U.S.; having travelled from the Carolinas to Massachusetts without finding a master of it. By this art, original paintings may be multiplied, so as to render it difficult to point out the difference. The Polygraphic picture, of the two, when compared together, is the most brilliant, and the nature of the process cannot fail rendering it more durable. In fine the whole is so exact and beautiful a copy, that the mind is lost in conjecture as to the method in which it is executed.

July 3.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels pate, suitable for the West-India market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 8.

Wants a Place, in a Store, A young man, pretty well acquainted with business. Enquire of the Printer.

May 28.

A Servant wanted.

CASH will be given for a Servant who can be recommended for sobriety and carelessness, and who has been accustomed to the management of horses. None else need apply to the Printer.

June 27. eodm

TO BE HIRED,
BY THE YEAR OR MONTH;
A smart, active Negro Boy,
About 14 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.

June 8. eo

Fancy Japan & Gilt Furniture,
Clay st., 1/2 w. do. ors below St.
Asaph street,

THE subscribers intending to establish a manufactory in the above line in this town, flatter themselves that they will meet with that encouragement which the firm and neatness of their work will entitle them to, as they warrant it to be equal to any imported.

They will also keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, rush bottom, and Windsor chairs, settees, recess & window seats, card, pier, and tea tables, ladies' writing and work stands, candle and fire screens, wash-hand and candle stands, bedsteads, bed and window curtains, and every article of ornamental furniture made to order, by

Finlay and Cook,

Who frame prints, drawings, and needle-work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental Painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices.

April 3.

eo

cost raw

For LIVERPOOL,



THE SHIP
WILLIAM,
Captain John Bacon;

Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly new. Advances will be made on consignments per this vessel. The freight will be moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

July 2.

BREAD-BAKING.

FREDERICK KOONES

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he will, on Saturday the 29th instant, commence baking BREAD, of wheat and rye loaves of every description, and on as good terms as any in town. He returns his thanks to his former customers and the public in general for past favors, and will thank them for their custom again.

June 28.

d6te6t

A Place is wanted,

For a smart BOY, about ten years of age, either with a good Tradesman or Master of a Vessel. Apply to

James Grimes,
Keeper of the New Poor-House.

July 3.

3t

FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I live, CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres

of level Land, well adapted in general to receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the post-road from the City of Washington to Port Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway. On it is every necessary building, plenty of excellent spring water and a pump at the door—fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots, some valuable low meadow ground, and wood and timber to last many years. Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed will view the premises previous to any contract, and therefore a further description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage a farm, my object is to retire to some town or city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in hand, one third at the end of 12 months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third at the end of two years, with legal interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4. raw6t

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending shortly to remove to Kentucky, requests all persons having claims against him to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment; and all those indebted to him are requested to pay their respective accounts previous to the first day of August next, to him or Mr. James Millan, in Alexandria. Those failing to comply as above, need not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,
Fairfax County, (Virginia)
2aw3w raw1t Ang.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining James S. Scott's, Royal street—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL, Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with BREAD of the first quality and sound baked, on such terms never before offered in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whose family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as directed by the Corporation; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The best SUPERFINE FLOUR for house keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to. Great allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated credits are agreed on, and those are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of ten per cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 3c

d

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale, the following Tracts of LAND, in Fairfax county, Virginia, viz.

The Tract on which he resides, containing about 740 acres, 5 miles below Alexandria, and within one mile of Potomac river, in an agreeable neighborhood; the situation pleasant and remarkably healthy; the land level and well adapted to the production of Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain. The improvements are, a large and commodious dwelling house, two stories high, 54 feet long and 35 feet wide, with four rooms and a passage on a floor, a piazza nine feet wide on each front, the full length of the house, and an excellent cellar under the whole house divided into four rooms and a passage; a good kitchen, meat house, dairy, ice-house, and every other necessary building, all in good repair, with a well of excellent water; a good garden, apple & peach orchard, and about 40 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and as much more may be made at a very small expence: Also, an overseer's house, negro quarters, a granary, &c.

One other Tract, containing about 1250 acres, 6 miles below Alexandria, divided into two farms sufficient to work 9 or 10 hands on each: The buildings on these farms consist only of overseers' houses, negro quarters, granaries, &c. There are 40 or 50 acres of good timothy meadow well enclosed, and a great deal more may be made at a trifling expence; the land very level and fertile, with an abundance of timber. This tract is allowed, by those who know it well, to be equal, if not superior, to any tract of the same extent in this part of the country. It will be sold entire, or divided, as may be found most convenient.

One other Tract near the last mentioned one, containing 402 acres, rented to tenants at will; a considerable portion of which is level and the soil good. There are on it, two or three beautiful commanding situations for buildings, and a meadow from which one of the tenants sells from 15 to 20 tons of hay a year.

Another Tract, of about 325 Acres, 9 or 10 miles below Alexandria, through which the stage road leading from thence to Richmond passes: This would be an excellent stand for a tavern, there being none at this time between Alexandria and Colchester, a distance of 16 or 18 miles: Also,

One other Tract near the last, containing about 400 acres. Both the last mentioned tracts are likewise rented to tenants at will; they produce good corn, wheat, and other small grain, and there is on each of them a considerable quantity of excellent timothy meadow in good order, from which the tenants sell a great deal of hay. For terms, apply to the subscriber, five miles below Alexandria.

Thomson Mason.

May 22. raw6t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Ramsey Wilson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1805.

William Ramsay, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

2aw2m

Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,

BY JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sonatas, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6.

TO BE LET.

The HOUSE on Fairfax street now occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Possession will be given on the first of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The various LOTS on King, Columbus, and Washington streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertised for sale; or any other Lots belonging to the subscriber, for sale by him, on reasonable terms.

Stephen Cooke.

Leeburg, May 22. raw

NOTICE.

At an adjourned Court of Enquiry, of the 2d Legion of Militia of the district of Columbia, held July 3, 1805; at Mr. Hodgin's tavern, WILLIAM ALLEN was appointed Collector of Militia Finances.

John Macleod, Clk. L. C. E.

July 5.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

About 30,000

White Oak Hogshead & Barrel

Staves,

Of good quality: Also,

A few squared Logs of Walnut.

W. M. HODGSON.

July 5.

IN TIME!

At the OLD FRUIT STORE in Prince Street,

T. S. SIMMS

Has just received some FRESH FRUIT, of excellent quality, consisting of

Limes,

Lemons,

Pine Apples, also a general assort-

ment of Groceries.

July 3.

FRUIT,

In time for the fourth of July.

This day received and in prime order

Lemons by the box or retail,

Oranges ditto.

John A. Burford.

N. B. This moment came to hand a few barrels of LIMES fresh and very large only 14 days from the West Indies; Tamarinds, Segars, &c. &c.

July 2.

Not quite too late

For the FOURTH of JULY.

The subscriber has just received

Fine large LISBON LEMONS, which he will dispose of by the box or smaller quantity.

MATTHEW EAKIN, King street